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PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION IN AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(A note by ECA Secretariat)

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Introduction

1. Based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/203 of 17 December, 1979, UNCTAD convened the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in Paris, in September, 1981 which adopted "The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries" 1/ (SNPA). The SNPA is a long-term programme addressing the deep rooted structural bottlenecks inherent in the LDCs and prescribes measures aimed at transforming these economies towards a sustainable growth path and self-reliant development.

2. To ensure a systematic follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the programme, the SNPA called for certain mutually supportive institutional mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. This report looks at progress achieved in implementing the SNPA in the African LDCs as a Group in 1984-1985 along with an analysis of trends in resource flows and a synopsis of measures to be taken by the countries to ensure the effective implementation of the programme. The paper also highlights the main conclusions and recommendations of the Mid-Term Global Review of the SNPA agianst a background of the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the LDCs.

II. Recent Socio-economic Performance

1. Overall growth trends

3. The African LDCs have witnessed a persistent deterioration in economic growth since 1981 as a result of the deepening economic crisis exacerbated by natural calamities, especially the recurrent drought during 1982-1984. According to ECA revised estimates, overall GDP recorded an average annual growth of 0.12 per cent (1980 prices) in real terms between 1981-1984, and with an annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent, this implied a -2.5 per cent decline in per capita GDP (1980 prices). 2/

4. The SNPA requires LDCs to achieve an annual growth rate of GDP of 7.2 per cent in order to double their national income by 1990. Mid-way through the programme, only Botswana (12%), Malawi (7.5%) and Lesotho (17.5%) achieved or surpassed the SNPA threshold in 1984. GDP growth rates in 23 African LDCs either showed negative out-turns, stagnated or fell far short of the target.

2. Food and agriculture

5. During 1982-1984, the agricultural sector was adversely affected by the drought. The growth in agricultural output in real terms in the African LDCs as a group declined from 1.6 per cent in 1981 to 1.2 per cent in 1982, -2.2 per cent in 1983 and -5.2 per cent in 1984. As good rains are reported during 1985,

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1/ See UN General Assembly: "Report of the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries" held at Paris from 1 to 14 September, 1981. A/CONF.104/22.

2/ UNECA - "Review of Economic and Social Conditions in African Least Developed Countries - 1984-1985", E/ECA/LDCs.6/EXP.5/2.

agricultural output is estimated to increase by 2.6 per cent in 1985 and 4.8 per cent in 1986. In terms of the SNPA target of an annual growth rate of 4 per cent for the sector only Malawi (6.3%) and Rwanda (6.6%) was able to achieve or exceed it in 1984.

6. The most serious impact of the drought was on food production. The annual growth rate of food production declined from 5.9 per cent in 1980-1981 to 0.1 per cent in 1982-1983 with a further sharp fall estimated for 1984. The average annual rate of decline in food production per capita was around 1 per cent during 1981-1984 reaching a low of 2.8 per cent in 1983. Cereal and livestock production recorded an increase of only 2.5 per cent between 1981-1983 because the five main producers of cereals (Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Sudan and Tanzania) reported substantial production shortfalls.

3. Manufacturing

7. The manufacturing sector in African LDCs is relatively small as reflected by its share in GDP of only 8 per cent on average. As a group, the rate of growth of the manufacturing sector in the African LDCs declined by 6.6 per cent in 1984. Since 1981, only Botswana, Gambia, Malawi and Rwanda has been able to record growth rate in manufacturing output in excess of the SNPA threshold of an annual growth rate of 9 per cent.

4. Literacy

8. One of the three standard criteria for the inclusion of a country on the LDCs list is that adult literacy rate should be 20 per cent or less. Out of 23 African LDCs for which information is available, 13 had attained or surpassed this threshold by 1980 while 10 are still below the 20 per cent benchmark. The average for the 23 African LDCs is around 25 per cent. (See Annex I).

III. Implementation of the SNPA

A. National Actions

9. Since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981, all the African LDCs have established national focal points for the monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of the SNPA as well as setting up administrative machineries for the coordination of external assistance. National Development Plans and investment programmes and projects have been drawn up corresponding to the priorities of the SNPA.

10. In all, 17 African LDCs have organized country review meetings with donors either under the aiegis of the UNDP Roundtable (RT) mechanisms or the World Bank consultative Group (CG) meetings. In general, donors have appreicated the policy options of the LDCs as expressed in documentation prepared for the RTs or CGs but commitments have either been intangible or expressed in Broad terms which makes follow-up extremely difficult. However, the LDCs are organizing periodic sectoral Roundtables to solicit commitments in concrete terms for their respective programmes and projects.

11. The African LDCs have also taken measures to effectively mobilize domestic resources. These include the broadening of the tax base either through increased taxation or the introduction of new taxes; reducing or eliminating subsidies to public enterprises and instituting reform measures to make them self-financing; stringent control in public expenditures; restructuring of interest rates as an incentive to lure potential savers and the mobilization of unemployed and under employed labour for capital projects.

12. Increasingly, donors are requiring as a condition for bilateral assistance, that LDCs should enter into an agreement with the IMF on structural adjustment programmes with conditionalities of exchange rate devaluation, the de-control of the pricing mechanisms, privatization of parastatals, etc. Because of the dire need for external assistance by these countries, most of them have agreed to the terms of the IMF. The performances of these programmes are disquieting and in most cases, they have been carried through with great social consequences leading to further destabilization of the LDCs economies.

B. International support measures

13. At the 1981 Paris Conference, the African LDCs (21 at the time) presented country development programmes with a total funding requirement of $133 billion (1980 prices) for the period 1981-1990, 60 per cent of which or $81 billion was to be met from external sources while 40 per cent or $52 billion was to be generated from domestic sources. Adding the external financing needs for development programmes of the five African countries which were placed on the list in 1982, ECA estimates a total external financing requirement of $96.5 billion or a flow of at least $8.6 billion per annum.

1. Volume of ODA transfer

14. Total net official development assistance (ODA) from DAC countries, multilateral financing agencies and OPEC countries to the African LDCs have been virtually stagnant since 1980: $4,124.3 million; 1981: $4,123.7 million; 1982: $4,231.5 million; and 1983: $4,122.4 million. (See Annex II). Of particular significance to the African LDCs is the current difficulties associated with contributions by major donors to Multilateral Financing Agencies, especially the International Development Association (IDA), which remains the largest element of uncertainty. If the IDA's Seventh Replenishment remains at $9 billion, a substantial decline in commitment and subsequently in disbursements, is inevitable. 3/

15. In 1983, total net disbursements of multilateral ODA and non-concessional resources to the African LDCs is estimated at $1.6 billion, or 80 per cent of total DAC Bilateral ODA (Grants $1.9 billion, loans $184 million) and non-concessional resources flows which altogether stood at $2 billion (See Annex III).

16. In view of the enormous resource requirements of the LDCs, the SNPA required that donors should aim at transfering 0.15% of their GNP as ODA or to at least double their ODA to these countries by 1985. Between 1981-1984 total DAC ODA

3/ OECD Development Cooperation - 1984 Review.

transfer as % of donor GNP was stagnant at 0.08 per cent. A comparative analysis of performance by donors indicate that by 1984, only five OECD members (Denmark - 0.30%, France - 0.16%, Netherlands - 0.30% Norway - 0.31% and Sweden - 0.22%) had attained or exceeded the SNPA threshold. A notable poor performance is shown by three major industrialized DAC members (Japan - 0.07%, USA - 0.04% and U.K. - 0.09%). Total OPEC ODA as per cent of GNP is estimated at 0.25 per cent in 1983. (See Annex IV).

2. Aid modalities

17. The grant element of total ODA commitments to LDCs reached a high of 100 per cent in 1982-1983 for two DAC countries (Australia and New Zealand). With the exception of Japan and Austria, the majority of DAC countries extended ODA to LDCs mainly in grant form. The conditions of ODA loans to LDCs in terms of interest rates, maturity and grace periods is increasingly been made flexible. However, a number of donors continue to tie aid to procurement of materials in their respective countries. While concessional assistance extended by OPEC countries has continued to be maintained free of procurement restrictions, the share of tied aid in DAC bilateral aid programme increased from 42 to 64 per cent between 1980 and 1982.

3. Alleviation of the debt burden

18. The total external indebtedness of the African LDCs stands at $30.9 billion and debt service is estimated at 25 per cent as at end mid-1984. Most of these debts have been contracted as a result of the increased share of ODA loans in concessional commitment - over 40 per cent in 1983 - to the LDCs. Various measures have been taken by the DAC countries to alleviate the debt burden of the African LDCs. With the exception of Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & Principe, all the African LDCs have had some form of Debt Relief measures in its favour within the framework of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board Resolution 165(S-IX). (See Annexes V, VI and VII).

IV. Mid-Term Global Review of the SNPA

19. Para. 119 of the SNPA which was reaffirmed by UN General Assembly Resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, called on the UNCTAD intergovernmental group on LDCs to undertake a comprehensive review of progress towards the implementation of the SNPA in 1985. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of UNCTAD (Geneva, 30 September to 12 October, 1985), took stock of what has been achieved by way of implementing the SNPA since 1981 and recommended measures aimed at ensuring the attainment of the SNPA targets by the end of the 1990s. The key areas that the Mid-Term Global Review gave much consideration and urged increased efforts from both the LDCs and donors were: Official Devleopment Assistance (ODA) flows and its effective utilization, debt relief measures and export stabilization. 4/

4/ For a comprehensive report on the debate, conclusions and recommendations see: TD/B/1078-TD/B/AC.17/20 - "Report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries on its Sixth Session" (Geneva, 30 September - 12 October 1985).

20. With respect to ODA transfer, the meeting reaffirmed the 0.15% of donor GNP as the minimum level of assistance required to sustain a reasonable rate of growth in the context of the SNPA target of 7.2% GDP growth rate. The meeting then urged donors who have not done so, to increase their bilateral assistance to the LDCs at the level envisaged by the SNPA.

21. While noting the extreme importance of multilateral assistance, especially the role of IDA resources in the structural adjustment programmes of the LDCs, the meeting expressed regret over the shortfall in contribution to iDA-7 and reiterated the appeal of the 27th meeting of the UN Development Committee which called for a successful and adequate eighth replenishment to be achieved in 1986.

22. As regards LDCs' debts, the Mid-Term Global Review recognized that the debt service obligations of the LDCs have intensified over the past few years. The meeting then called upon creditors for public and public guaranteed debts to LDCs, when concluding debt rescheduling arrangements, to give due consideration to the LDCs adjustment measures for restoration of their debt servicing capacity and long term growth.

23. The Mid-Term Global Review, after evaluating the external sector performance of the LDCs, particularly with respect to enhancement of their export earnings, noted that in conformity with the commercial policy measures envisaged by the SNPA, the international community should provide increased access to their markets for LDCs export commodities. Specifically, the IMF was requested to find ways and means of providing special consideration for the LDCs within the framework of its compensatory financing facility. It was also recommended that the international community should pursue action towards facilitating the trade of the LDCs by reducing or eliminating tariff and non-tariff obstacles to LDCs export.

V. Basic measures for the realization of the SNPA targets

24. Prior to the Mid-Term Global Review, the African LDCs Ministers drew up a memorandum 5/ which dealt with measures for the accelerated implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the African region. The Mid-Term Global Review took due cognizance of the memorandum in its deliberations as well as its conclusions and recommendations.

25. African LDCs are therefore urged to implement the measures which include: rehabilitation and reconstruction of the key productive sectors, especially food and agriculture and industrial sectors' rehabilitation of existing transport and communication infrastructure and measures for the development of human resources.

26. As a minimum requirement for international support, donors should endeavour to provide emergency assistance and financing of cost involved in the management of relief operation in African LDCs affected by food and other emergencies; total conversion of all bilateral ODA into grants on an undiscriminatory basis; substantial and multi-year scheduling of private debts including the waiving of service payments for the period of the immediate action programme; greater share of African LDCs in the existing compensatory financing facilities for export shortfalls, among others.

5/ UNECA "Memorandum by the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries on the Mid-Term Global Review of the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in Africa" - adopted at Fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries held at Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 April, 1985.

27. The above measures are considered as the minimum package required to enable the African LDCs to lay the foundation for achieving the objectives of the SNPA and the international community should be able to respond adequately to their assistance requirements. While actions are been taken to implement these measures donors as well as African LDCs must not loose sight of the long-term nature of the SNPA which aims at the structural transformation of the LDCs' economies towards self-sustained economic growth and development.

Annex I

Educational Indicators for African LDCs[a/]

Country[b/]	Population in 1981 (millions)	GNP per capita in US$	Gross enrolment ratio in primary education (1980) % [c/]	Net enrolment rate of 6-11 year age group % [d/]	Adult literacy
Burkina Faso	5.6	240	1	13	5
Niger	5.7	330	25	20	10
Burundi	4.2	230	27	18	25
Mali	6.9	190	29	20	10
Guinea	5.6	300	30	20	20
Chad	4.5	110	37	28	15
Ethiopia	32.0	140	39	25	15
Sierra Leone	3.6	320	40	35	15
Somalia	4.4	280	43	23	60
Gambia	...	260	43	33	...
Sudan	19.2	330	53	40	32
Malawi	6.2	200	61	40	25
Benin	3.6	320	61	50	28
Uganda	13.0	220	61	56	25
Rwanda	5.3	250	65	62	50
Cent. Afr. Rep.	2.5	320	72	50	33
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	180	86	56	...
Guinea Bissau	0.8	190	98	62	28
Botswana	0.9	1010	102	85	35
Lesotho	1.4	540	104	67	52
Tanzania	19.1	200	104	77	72
Togo	2.7	300	114	78	13
Cape Verde	0.3	340	...	100	...

Source: Development Co-operation - OECD 1984 Review.

a/ Countries ranked in reverse order of primary school capacity (gross enrolment ratio).

b/ By proposed UNESCO definition, countries in the second group (having greater than 66.7 per cent capacity) can be considered to be on the 'threshold' of universal primary education.

c/ Primary school enrolment divided by total number of children in appropriate age group.

d/ Number of children aged 6-11 enrolled in school divided by total number in this age group.

Annex II

Total net ODA from DAC Countries, Multilateral Organization and OPEC to African LDCs (1980-1983)

($ million)

Year / Country	1980	1981	1982	1983
Benin	90.4	81.6	80.2	86.9
Botswana	106.1	96.3	101.5	103.6
Burkina Faso	212.3	216.8	212.9	180.1
Burundi	117.2	122.0	126.7	140.1
Cape Verde	64.4	50.3	54.9	55.4
Central African Republic	111.0	101.6	89.7	92.9
Chad	35.3	59.7	64.7	86.1
Comoros	41.4	47.6	39.5	38.8
Djibouti	71.6	63.9	58.8	64.5
Equatorial Guinea	9.3	10.2	14.0	11.1
Ethiopia	216.9	241.2	199.7	250.9
Gambia	54.4	60.2	47.6	42.2
Guinea	89.5	81.6	65.1	66.8
Guinea-Bissau	59.5	65.2	68.2	57.7
Lesotho	90.8	101.0	99.6	101.3
Malawi	143.3	137.6	121.2	116.7
Mali	252.1	229.5	195.2	213.7
Niger	170.2	201.0	251.9	167.4
Rwanda	155.3	153.7	150.7	148.9
Sao Tome and Principe	3.9	6.1	9.9	11.6
Sierra Leone	92.9	80.9	82.2	59.0
Somalia	446.5	374.0	462.1	275.9
Sudan	620.1	600.6	739.9	929.4
Togo	91.0	82.9	77.2	111.1
Uganda	113.6	135.0	132.8	133.3
Un. Rep. of Tanzania	666.2	673.3	695.3	577.0
TOTAL	4124.3	4123.2	4231.5	4122.4

Source: OECD - Development Cooperation - 1984 Review.

Annex III

African LDCs Receipts of ODA and Non-concessional Resources in 1983: Net Disbursements from all Sources

($ million)

Country	Official development assistance					Non-concessional			Total receipts net
	Bilateral			Multi-lateral	Total	DAC	Multi-lateral	Total	
	DAC grants	DAC loans	Total OPEC						
Benin	33	8	3	43	87	39	0	39	126
Botswana	76	-1	8	21	104	4	18	22	126
Burkina Faso	102	22	1	55	180	15	3	18	198
Burundi	59	10	7	64	140	30	10	40	180
Cape Verde	41	0	0	14	55	0	4	4	59
Cent. Afr. Rep.	51	14	0	28	93	6	1	7	100
Chad	41	1	0	44	86	-6	-	-6	80
Comoros	14	1	6	17	38	-1	0	-1	37
Djibouti	37	4	11	13	65	3	-	3	68
Equatorial Guinea	4	-	-	7	11	-2	1	-1	10
Ethiopia	79	-4	0	176	251	15	-1	14	265
Gambia	22	-1	1	20	42	-5	3	-2	40
Guinea	13	12	-1	42	66	-30	0	-30	36
Guinea-Bissau	25	0	6	26	57	-4	4	0	57
Lesotho	58	0	3	40	101	0	2	2	103
Malawi	56	0	-	61	117	-32	2	-30	87
Mali	89	6	33	86	214	16	1	17	231
Niger	94	5	18	50	167	-24	8	-16	151
Rwanda	92	2	2	53	149	0	1	1	150
Sao Tome & Principe	3	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	11
Sierra Leone	21	7	0	30	58	10	-1	9	67
Somalia	80	21	23	152	276	27	-5	22	298
Sudan	364	47	352	166	929	38	-13	25	954
Tanzania	368	41	18	150	577	-37	17	-20	557
Togo	35	13	3	60	111	-73	-1	-74	37
Uganda	67	-25	2	89	133	-4	9	5	138
TOTAL	1936	184	496	1517	4133	-15	64	49	4182

Source: Development Co-operation - OECD 1984 Review

Annex IV

Comparative ODA Target Performance[a/]

(1981-1984)

	% of GNP			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Australia	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.07
Austria	0.04	0.04	0.03	(0.05)
Belgium	0.15	0.15	0.15	(0.14)
Canada	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
Denmark	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30
Finland	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13
France	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16
Germany	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12
Italy	0.06	0.07	0.09	(0.12)
Japan	0.06	0.07	0.08	(0.12)
New Zealand	0.03	0.03	0.03	(0.03)
Netherlands	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.30
Norway	0.28	0.38	0.37	0.31
Sweden	0.28	0.31	0.26	0.22
Switzerland	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.10
United Kingdom	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
USA	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04
Total DAC	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Algeria	0.08	0.07	0.04	...
Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Iraq	0.07	0.06	0.04	...
Kuwait	0.71	0.83	0.97	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.22	0.10	0.18	...
Nigeria	0.12	0.03	0.02	...
Qatar	0.41	0.29	0.22	...
Saudi Arabia	0.31	0.59	0.71	...
United Arab Emerates	0.20	0.41	0.20	...
Venezuela	0.04	0.04	0.05	...
Total OPEC	0.19	0.25	0.25	...

Source: UNCTAD Secretariat

a/ SNPA target of 0.15% of Donor GNP as ODA to LDCs or doubling of aid by 1985.

Country	OECD Countries and Capit			
	ODA	Non bank trade claims		Guar ba cla
		Total	Long term	
Benin	49	68	36	1
Botswana	45	108	105	
Burkina Faso	74	64	41	
Burundi	42	13	5	
Chad	5	22	21	
Djibouti	18	22	17	
Equatorial Guinea	-	36	36	
Ethiopia	199	127	117	1
Gambia	13	18	15	
Guinea	178	132	177	
Guinea-Bissau	6	4	3	
Lesotho	3	6	5	
Malawi	117	64	51	
Mali	118	59	36	
Niger	85	163	146	
Rwanda	23	32	3	
Sao Tome & Principe	-	0	0	
Sierra Leone	123	126	125	
Somalia	229	197	192	
Tanzania	382	357	257	1
Togo	150	296	250	
Uganda	30	111	104	
TOTAL	1817	2025	1742	6

Source: UNCTAD Secretariat.

Annex V

ican LDCs Debt and Liabilities Outstanding at end December 1984

al Markets				Multilateral		Other creditor countries	Total debt	Other Liabilities	Use of full credit
ant. nk ims	Other bank claims		Other private	Concessional	Non-concessional				
	Total	Long term							
49	137	103	-	177	23	41	644	-	-
18	19	13	1	46	118	24	380	-	-
7	31	25	-	237	20	41	454	23	-
8	23	19	-	185	24	72	358	15	-
-2	3	4	-	72	-	17	118	-	4
8	52	34	-	25	-	24	146	-	-
3	16	10	-	8	5	40	109	-	9
56	47	-	7	436	36	**529**	1586	33	75
2	59	21	1	70	10	41	222	-	27
40	70	20	-	167	60	695	1252	-	11
5	17	5	-	62	7	64	164	-	4
2	5	5	-	104	10	10	140	1	-
13	131	101	-	365	92	6	788	6	114
3	41	4	-	347	4	529	1100	-	64
63	252	152	-	197	45	81	886	70	45
2	9	1	-	188	2	33	290	15	-
5	6	4	-	-	19	2	31	-	-
14	190	41	-	109	16	36	613	-	75
1	93	149	-	299	135	557	1512	-	103
04	139	79	5	727	270	888	2863	-	-
32	122	-	-	197	40	14	851	13	50
25	49	30	3	272	62	185	737	-	318
58	1508	820	17	5775	2978	3929	15244	176	899

Country	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finl
Benin		14.1	5.7	
Botswana		34.0	2.7	
Burkina Faso		0.9	3.5	
Burundi				
Cape Verde				
Central Afr. Rep.				
Chad			1.8	
Comoros				
Djibouti				
Equatorial Guinea				
Ethiopia				1.
Gambia				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Lesotho				
Malawi		36.8	15.8	
Mali		1.9		
Niger		37.7		
Rwanda				
Sao Tome & Principe				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
Sudan			7.6	
Togo				
Uganda		2.2	7.3	
Un. Rep. of Tanzania		37.7	31.4	26.
TOTAL		165.0	151.6	28.

Source: UNCTAD secretariat.

Note: "X" indicates debt cancellations undertaken by t
but amounts are not allocable by debtor country.

a/ Including interest payments.

Annex VI

Debt Cancellations in Favour of African LDCs

(Millions of US dollars)

ınd	France	Cermany Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Japan a/	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	Total
	4.1	20.4	0.8							45.1
		33.7					6.1		42.9	119.4
	17.9	92.9				7.5				122.5
	0.3	30.1								30.4
										-
	2.4	13.3								15.7
	14.6	6.1								22.5
	5.5									5.5
	12.3									12.3
										-
8			9.8	X			10.9			**22.5**
		10.9							11.0	21.9
	2.7	23.6	6.4							32.7
						7.7				7.7
		12.0							0.6	12.6
		49.1		X		4.8			64.3	170.8
	11.5	93.8	1.5							108.7
	6.1	98.0								141.8
		56.2		X	0.3					56.5
										-
		(48.4)				3.2			18.2	69.8
		56.8	28.7							85.5
		237.0	7.4	X		16.9	10.2		20.4	299.5
	4.5	101.0								105.5
		26.6		X		3.6			25.2	64.9
5		188.5	12.2	X		53.3	50.7		5.3	405.6
3	81.9	1198.4	66.8 a/		0.3	97.0	77.9		187.9	1979.4

the creditor country in favour of the individual debtor country

Annex VII

Nominal Value of other Measures taken with r

	Belgium		Canada	France	Germany Fed. Rep of
	A	B	A	A	A
Benin			X	1.0	X
Botswana			X		X
Burkina Faso			X	4.3	X
Burundi				0.1	X
Cape Verde					
Central Afr. Rep.				0.6	X
Chad				6.1	X
Comoros				1.4	
Djibouti				3.1	
Equatorial Guinea					
Ethiopia					
Gambia					X
Guinea				0.3	X
Guinea-Bissau					
Lesotho					X
Malawi			X		X
Mali			X	5.0	X
Niger			X	2.0	X
Rwanda					X
Sao Tome & Principe					
Sierra Leone					X
Somalia					X
Sudan					X
Togo				1.0	X
Uganda			X		X
Un. Rep. of Tanzania	0.2		X		X
TOTAL	0.2			24.2	

Source: UNCTAD secretariat.

Note: 'X' indicates action taken by the creditor country but amounts are not allocable by debtor country.

A = Waiving of interest payments.
B = Refinancing of debt interest.
C = Agreement to allow payment of debt in local currency.

espect to ODA debt of African LDCs (millions of US$)

Netherlands A	Sweden A	UK A	USA C	TOTAL
				1.0
				2.3
2.2				6.5
				0.1
				-
				0.6
				6.1
				1.4
				3.1
				-
	2.0			2.0
				X
			27.0	27.3
0.1				0.1
		0.2		0.2
0.4		1.5	2.4	4.3
				5.0
				2.0
				X
				..
		4.0	10.1	14.1
			70.2	70.2
5.9	1.3	0.3	175.0	183.5
				1.0
0.6		3.7		4.3
12.3	9.5	1.9	35.0	47.0
21.5	14.3	13.2	217.7	392.0

in favour of the individual debtor country